

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace, without prejudice, all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-18 (canceled).

19. (currently amended) A method for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent between porous setter plates, through which a gaseous, organic, bake-out product escapes from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation, the step of disposing being performed during at least one of the sintering operation and the binder removal operation; and

introducing a catalytically active substance into ~~at least one of (i) pores of at least one of the porous setter plates and (ii) pores of at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates~~, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous, organic, bake-out product into relatively less combustible compounds.

20. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~[[19]]~~49, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced into the pores of the at least one porous separating layer in the step of introducing.

21. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~[[20]]~~49, wherein the catalytically active substance is also introduced into ~~[[the]]~~ pores of at least one of the porous setter plates.

22. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~[[19]]~~49, wherein the catalytically active substance is at least one of introduced: (i) into a surface area of at least one of the porous

setter plates and the at least one porous separating layer; and (ii) uniformly inside at least one of the porous setter plates[[;]] and ~~(iii)~~ the at least one porous separating layer.

23. (previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the catalytically active substance oxidizes an organic hydrocarbon compound.

24. (previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the catalytically active substance converts a high-molecular, organic hydrocarbon compound to a low-molecular, organic hydrocarbon compound.

25. (previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the catalytically active substance includes at least one of platinum, palladium and rhodium.

26. (previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the catalytically active substance is in a form of colloids, the colloids having sizes of 3 nm to 100 nm.

27. (currently amended) The method of claim [[19]]49, further comprising the step of thermally treating at least one of (i) at least one of the porous setter plates and (ii) the at least one porous separating layer, after the step of introducing the catalytically active substance;
wherein the step of introducing the catalytically active substance is performed by at least one of steeping in a solution and spraying with the solution, the solution containing the catalytically active substance.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the solution is a metallic-salt solution.

29. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the metallic-salt solution is an aqueous solution including at least one of PtCl₆, PdCl₂, RhCl₃, platinum acetate, palladium acetate and rhodium acetate.

30. (previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the solution includes the catalytically active substance in a concentration of 0.1 g/l to 30 g/l.

31. (previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the step of thermally treating is performed in a gas atmosphere that at least one of (i) does not oxidize the catalytically active substance and (ii) reduces the catalytically active substance.

32. (previously presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the step of thermally treating is performed over a time period of 30 minutes to 5 hours at a temperature of 100 degrees Celsius to 700 degrees Celsius.

33. (currently amended) A device for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the device comprising:

porous setter plates, a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent being disposable between the porous setter plates, through which a gaseous, organic, bake-out product escapes from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation;

wherein:

a catalytically active substance is introduced into ~~at least one of (i) pores of at least one of the porous setter plates and (ii) pores of at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates~~, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous hydrocarbons into relatively less combustible compounds; and

the porous setter plates include gas outlets.

34. (currently amended) The device of claim ~~[[33]]~~50, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced to a porous arrangement, the porous arrangement including one of (i) at least two of the porous setter plates and (ii) at least two of the porous separating layers, the porous arrangement being for compressing the plurality of green bodies during the at least

one of the sintering operation and the binder removal operation.

35. (previously presented) The device of claim 34, wherein the porous arrangement is permeable for at least one of a low-molecular, gaseous, oxidation product CO, CO₂, H₂O, CH₄ and a hydrocarbon.

36. (previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the formed body is a ceramic multilayer hybrid, and the plurality of green bodies includes a stack of a plurality of green sheets arranged in a justified manner one upon the other and provided with at least one of the printed circuit trace, the switching element and the plated-through hole.

37. (previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced into the pores of the at least one of the porous setter plates in the step of introducing.

38. (currently amended) A method for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent between porous setter plates, through which gaseous hydrocarbons escape from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation, the step of disposing being performed during at least one of the sintering operation and the binder removal operation; and

introducing a catalytically active substance into ~~at least one of (i) pores of at least one of the porous setter plates and (ii) pores of at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates~~, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous hydrocarbons into relatively less combustible compounds.

39. (previously presented) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active

substance oxidizes the gaseous hydrocarbon.

40. (previously presented) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance converts the gaseous hydrocarbon to a relatively lower-molecular weight hydrocarbon.

41. (currently amended) The method according to claim ~~[[38]]~~51, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced in the introducing step by spraying the at least one of the porous setter plates and porous separating layer of the porous setter plates.

42. (currently amended) The method according to claim ~~[[38]]~~51, wherein the catalytically active substance is introduced in the introducing step by steeping the at least one of the porous setter plates and porous separating layer of the porous setter plates.

43. (previously presented) The method according to claim 38, wherein the catalytically active substance is a metallic-salt solution.

44. (currently amended) The method according to claim 38~~[[.]]~~, wherein the catalytically active substance includes at least one of platinum, palladium and rhodium.

45. (currently amended) A method for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent between porous setter plates, through which gaseous hydrocarbons escape from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation, the step of disposing being performed during at least one of the sintering operation and the binder removal operation; and

spraying a catalytically active substance onto ~~at least one of: i) the porous~~

setter plates, and ii) ~~at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates,~~ the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous hydrocarbons into relatively less combustible compounds.

46. (previously presented) The method according to claim 45, wherein the catalytically active substance is a metallic-salt solution.

47. (previously presented) The method according to claim 45, wherein the catalytically active substance converts the gaseous hydrocarbon to a relatively lower-molecular weight hydrocarbon.

48. (currently amended) The method according to claim 45[[]], wherein the catalytically active substance includes at least one of platinum, palladium and rhodium.

49. (new) A method for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing at least one porous separating layer on inner surfaces of porous setter plates;

disposing a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent between the porous setter plates, through which a gaseous, organic, bake-out product escapes from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation, the step of disposing being performed during at least one of the sintering operation and the binder removal operation; and

introducing a catalytically active substance into pores of at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous, organic, bake-out product into relatively less combustible compounds.

50. (new) A device for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a

formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the device comprising:

porous setter plates having at least one porous separating layer disposed between them, a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent being disposable between the porous setter plates, through which a gaseous, organic, bake-out product escapes from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation;

wherein:

a catalytically active substance is introduced into pores of at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous hydrocarbons into relatively less combustible compounds; and
the porous setter plates include gas outlets.

51. (new) A method for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing at least one porous separating layer on inner surfaces of porous setter plates;

disposing a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent between the porous setter plates, through which gaseous hydrocarbons escape from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation, the step of disposing being performed during at least one of the sintering operation and the binder removal operation; and

introducing a catalytically active substance into pores of at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous hydrocarbons into relatively less combustible compounds.

52. (new) A method for producing a formed body, the formed body including at least one of a

formed ceramic body, a ceramic sheet and a multilayer hybrid, the formed body having at least one of a printed circuit trace, a switching element and a plated throughhole, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing at least at least one porous separating layer on inner surfaces of porous setter plates;

disposing a plurality of green bodies containing an organic auxiliary agent between the porous setter plates, through which gaseous hydrocarbons escape from the plurality of green bodies developed during at least one of a sintering operation and a binder removal operation, the step of disposing being performed during at least one of the sintering operation and the binder removal operation; and

spraying a catalytically active substance onto at least one porous separating layer of the porous setter plates, the catalytically active substance converting the gaseous hydrocarbons into relatively less combustible compounds.